[illegible]ARLOTTE JOURNAL.

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T. J. HOLTON, Proprietor and Publisher.

TERMS:

TWO DOLLARS, if paid in advance.
Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if not paid within [illegible] months.
Three Dollars, if not paid until the end of the [illegible]

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are [illegible], except at the option of the Editor.

☞ Advertisements inserted at One Dollar per [illegible] for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each [illegible]. Court advertisements and Sheriffs' [illegible] charged 25 per cent. higher; and a deduction of 33⅓ per cent. will be made from the regular prices, for advertisers by the year.

Agent.—Major E. M. Cochran is appointed an agent for the Journal, and is authorized to receive money and give receipts in my name. T. J. H.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

APRIL, 1838.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.
Friday,	5 49	6 11
Saturday,	5 48	6 12
Sunday,	5 47	6 13
Monday,	5 45	6 15
Tuesday,	5 44	6 16
Wednesday,	5 43	6 17
Thursday,	5 42	6 18

MOON'S PHASES.

For April, 1838.

	D.	H.	M.	
First	1	4	17	aft'n.
Full	9	8	50	even'g.
Last	17	10	14	fore'n.
New	24	1	45	morn.

EZRA H. ANDREWS,
Surgeon Dentist,

TAKES this method of informing the citizens of Charlotte and the adjacent country, that he is prepared to perform any operation in his line. He will attend, when desired, at the residence of any person [illegible] his services. He is absent at present, but will be in Charlotte again in the [illegible] of two or three weeks. Applications [illegible] at Col. W. W. Alexander's Hotel, or at [illegible] Happoldt's Office, shall meet with prompt attention on his return. He entertains the hope that he can give ample satisfaction in the discharge of his professional [illegible]. His charges will be moderate. As a stranger, I need only refer to the subjoined certificate which the Medical gentleman has furnished.

CERTIFICATE.

From my acquaintance with Ezra H. Andrews, Surgeon Dentist, and a knowledge of his operations, derived from individual experience and observation, I have no hesitation in recommending him as worthy of patronage. His operations are performed with dexterity and facility on the part of the operator and with scarcely any pain to the patient.

JOHN M. HAPPOLDT.

Charlotte, March 21st, 1838. 92

For Sale.

000 lbs. Superfine FLOUR,
12 Barrels do.
1 kit of Lard.

TAYLOR & CHAFFIN.

March 21, 1838. 90tf

Books Lost.

A FEW numbers of the Transylvania Medical Journal are missing from my library. Any person having any such will please return them, as I wish to have them bound.

P. C. CALDWELL.

March 22, 1838. 91

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the public, that I gave a Note payable to Jonathan [illegible], for forty five dollars, during the month of October or November last. I have since ascertained that the title of the property for which it was given is in dispute, and I am determined to resist the payment of said Note.

SAMUEL H. ROGERS.

March 21, 1838. 3t

[illegible] DOLLARS REWARD
For a Negro Boy named Armstead.

RANAWAY from the subscriber's farm, in Chester District, S. C., on the last of October, 1837, my boy named ARMSTEAD. He was apprehended and committed to the [illegible]arlotte Jail. I sent and got him home about the 1st of November. He the next [illegible] ranaway again, and pursued the same route and was committed to Salisbury Jail. I sent for him again and got him back about two miles south of Charlotte, [illegible] he broke away and made his escape. [illegible] he is trying to get to Caswell county, N. C., where he was raised. When he [illegible] he said he got in with a North Carolina waggoner by the name of Wm. Brew[illegible], of Caswell county, who the boy said conducted him off, and promised to take him where he was raised; and I suppose when he made his last escape he was making for that county. This boy is about 15 or 16 years of age, of a dark mulatto color, he is four feet 8 or 10 inches high, he is left handed and has a scar of a burn on his [illegible] wrist, and his left big toe is cut off above the nail. This boy, when he was in the Salisbury Jail, called his name George, and said he belonged to James Patterson, of South Carolina, which was the man I purchased him from. I will give the above reward for his apprehension in any Jail so that I can get him again.

JOHN RIVES.

March 13, 1838. 95

The Carolinian and Watchman will insert the above six weeks, and forward their accounts to H. A. Davis, Landsford P. O. S. C.

The Charlotte Jockey Club
RACES.

WILL commence on Tuesday, the 1st day of May next, and probably continue all the week.

1st day, a sweepstake for 3 years old, mile heats—entrance $50—half forfeit—to close the evening before the race.

2d day two mile heats.

3d day, 3 mile heats—free for any horse.

The 2d and 3d days the Club will furnish the purse—amount not yet known, but expected to be $200 each day.

The proprietor resides within a few hundred yards of the track, and is well prepared to accommodate all who may call on him with the best the country affords, and on good terms. He has good large and dry stables, sufficient for the accommodation of 25 or 30 horses.

We anticipate a very interesting week from the number of fine horses now in training—the course will be in first rate order—it is undergoing entire alteration and repair.

Gentlemen of the Turf and all others fond of this truly rational amusement, may reasonably expect a pleasing and interesting meeting.

WM. S. NORMENT, Sec'y.

March 20, 1838. 95

☞ Never too late to do Good!

THE subscribers respectfully inform the Citizens of Mecklenburg and other counties, that they have just received an additional supply of

Drugs and Medicines,

which, with the stock received in February, makes a large and general assortment, comprising almost every article in the *Materia Medica.* We now offer them, either whole sale or retail, upon reasonable terms, and wish Physicians and planters to call and examine our stock. All orders from Physicians or others will meet with prompt attention, and be thankfully received. We feel confident we can do well by them. We deem it unnecessary to mention every article, but will name a few in our list, viz:

Swaim's Panacea,

Carpenter's Saratoga Powders, Seidlitz Powders
" Extract of Boneset
" " of Sarsaparilla, Cubebs and Copaiva,
" " of Tolu,
" " of Buchu,
" " of Pinkroot,
" Precept. Extract of Bark,
" Compound Syrup of Liverwort,
" Compound Cerate of Copaiva.

Pills.

Gallaghan's Fever and Ague Pills,	
Dr. Peters'	do.
Dr. Lee's	do.
Dr. Beckwith's	do.
Dr. Cook's	do.

Bernard's remedy for Bowel Complaint, with a variety of other Patent Medicines.

—ALSO—

An assortment of *Paint Brushes.*

WILLIAMS & BOYD.

Charlotte, March 12, 1838. 89tf

NEW COACH MAKING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte and the surrounding country, that he has commenced the **Carriage Making Business** at his New Shop, a few doors North-east of the Jail, where he is prepared to execute all kinds of work in his line with neatness and despatch. He has secured a stock of good materials and will warrant his work to stand as well as any ever made in this place. All he wants is a fair trial to ensure the encouragement of the public.

REPAIRING of all kinds done at the shortest notice.

Attached to this establishment is a *Smith Shop,* where all work in this line will be executed. He will be glad to do the Smith work for any of his friends.

MILES HILL.

Charlotte, March 24, 1838. 89tf

☞ NOTICE.

WILL be sold, on Wednesday the 4th day of April next, at the late residence of Col. Wm. W. Lide, dec'd., the

Stock of Goods,

belonging to the dec'd., consisting of

BROAD CLOTHS,
Calicoes, Muslins, Groceries,

and various other articles, such as is kept in Stores of a good quality, laid in last Fall. Terms of sale made known on the day of sale. Sale to commence at the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M.

WM. M. MAXWELL, *Adm'r.*

March 13, 1838. 91

NOTICE.

THE subscriber informs his neighbors and friends, that he has commenced the Shoemaking Business again, and is ready and willing to accommodate any one wanting work done. He will work low.

ROBT. A. HUCKABY.

Mallard Creek, March 12, 1838.

INDEPENDENT TREASURY BILL.

Speech of Mr. Calhoun,
Of South Carolina,

In Senate, February 15, 1838.—Upon the bill "to impose additional duties, as depositaries, upon certain public officers, to appoint Receivers General of public money, and to regulate the safe-keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public moneys of the U. States."

(Concluded.)

I have now shown how it is proposed to form the league of banks, and have presented the constitutional impediments that stand in the way. These are numerous and strong; so much so, that they ought to be irresistible with all, except the latitudinous in construction; but I cannot expect they will produce their full effect. I know too well the force of long entertained impressions, however erroneous, to be sanguine—how strongly the mind rebels against the expulsion of the old and the admission of new opinions. Yet, in this case, where we clearly see how gradually and silently error crept in under the disguise of words applied to new and totally different ideas, without exciting notice or alarm; and when we have experienced such deep disasters in consequence of parting from the plain intent and meaning of the Constitution, I cannot but hope that all who believe that the success of the Government depends on a rigid adherence to the Constitution, will lay aside all previous impressions, taken up without reflection, and give to the objections their due weight.

I come now to the next point, to show how this league is to be revived or stimulated into life.—Till this can be done, the substitute, should it become a law, would be a dead letter. The selection is to be made from specie paying banks.—None but such can receive the public deposites, or have their notes received in the dues of the Government. There are none such now. The whole banking system lies inanimate, and must be vivified before it can be reunited with the Government. No one is bold enough to propose an union with this lifeless mass. How then is the vital spark to be revived? how the breath of life, the Promethean fire, to be breathed into the system anew, is the question? This is the task.

The mover tells us that it must be the work of the Government. He says, that it is bound to aid the banks to resume payments; and for that purpose ought to hold out to them some *adequate inducement.* He tells us that they have been long preparing, and had made great efforts, but can go no farther; have rolled the round huge rock almost to the summit, but unless the Government put forth its giant arm, and give the last push, it will recoil and rush down the steep to the bottom, and all past labor be lost. Now, what is this adequate inducement? What this powerful stimulus, which it is proposed the Government should apply, in order to enable the banks to accomplish this herculean task? The substitute shall answer.

It proposes to fix the 1st of July next for the period of resumption; and, as the inducement to resume, it proposes to select twenty-five of the most respectable and solid, out of the resuming banks, to be the depositories of the public moneys, and the fiscal agents of the Government, as has been already stated. It also proposes, and this is the stimulus,—the essence of the whole,—to make the notes of such banks as may resume on or before that day, exclusively receivable in the public dues. Here is a *quid pro quo;* something proposed to be done, for which something is to be given.—We tell the banks plainly, if you resume, we, on our part, stipulate to make twenty five of you our fiscal agents and depositories of the revenue; and we further stipulate, that those who resume by the time fixed, shall have the exclusive privilege *forever* of having their notes receivable in the dues of the Government, in common with gold and silver. If the banks perform their part, we shall be bound in honor and good faith to perform ours.—It would be a complete contract, as obligatory as if signed, sealed, and delivered. Such is the inducement.

The next question is, will it be adequate? Yes, abundantly adequate. The battery is strong enough to awaken the dead to life; the consideration sufficient to remunerate the banks for whatever sacrifice they may be compelled to make, in order to resume payment. It is difficult to estimate the value of these high privileges, or prerogatives, as I might justly call them. They are worth millions. If you were to enter into a similar contract with an individual, I doubt not that he could sell out in open market for at least thirty, forty, or fifty millions of dollars. I do then the mover the justice to say, that his means are ample to effect what he proposes. As difficult as is the work of resumption—and difficult it will turn out to be when tried—the inducement will prove all sufficient. But the resumption, however desirable, may be purchased too dearly; and such would prove to be the case should the project succeed. Not only is the offer too great, but the mode of effecting it is highly objectionable. Its operation would prove not less disastrous than the bargain has been shown to be unconstitutional, which I shall now proceed to establish.

The offer will have a double effect. It will act as a powerful stimulus to resumption but will act at the same time with equal force to excite a struggle among the banks, not only to resume themselves, but to prevent others from resuming. The reason is clear. The advantage to each will increase, as the number of the resuming banks decreases; and of course the great point of contest among the strong will be to restrict the proffered prize to the smallest number. The closer the monopoly the greater the profits. In this struggle, a combination of a few powerful and wealthy banks, the most respectable and solid, as designated in the substitute, will overthrow and trample down the residue. Their fall will spread desolation over the land. Whatever may be the fate of others in this desperate contest, there is one in relation to which no doubt can be entertained: I refer to the United States Bank of Pennsylvania, a long name and a misnomer; and which, for the sake of brevity, but with no personal disrespect to the distinguished individual at its head, I shall call Mr. Biddle's bank. That, at least, will be one of the winners—one of the twenty-five to whom the prize will be assigned. Its vast resources, its wealth and influential connections, both at home and abroad, the skill and ability of the officer at its head, and, what is less honorable, the great resource it holds in the notes of the late United States Bank, of which more than six millions have been put into circulation, in violation, to say the least, of a trust, constituting more than five-sixths of all its circulation, and which it is not bound to pay—with the still greater amount on hand, making in the whole more than twenty-six millions, and which may be used in the same way, if not [illegible]—would place it beyond all doubt among the victors.

[illegible] will [illegible] the way from the first. Who the others may be is uncertain; this will depend mainly upon his good will and pleasure. It may be put down as certain, whoever they may be, that they will be powerful and influential, and not unfavorable to his interest or aggrandizement. But the mischievous effect will not be limited to this death-like struggle, in which so many must fall and be crushed that might otherwise weather the storm. The forced resumption, for such it will be in effect, would be followed by wide spread desolation. It is easy to sink to suspension, but hard to return to resumption. Under the most favorable circumstances, and when conducted most leisurely and cautiously, the pressure must be severe; but, if coerced or precipitated by bankrupt laws or temptations such as this it will be ruinous. To make it safe and easy must be the work of time. Government can do but little. The disease originates in excessive indebtedness, and the only remedy is payment or reduction of debts. It is estimated that when the banks suspended payments the community was indebted to them the enormous sum of $475,000,000. To reduce this within the proper limits, is not the work of a few days, and can be but little aided by us. The industry, and the vast resources, of the country, with time, are the only remedies to be relied on for the reduction; and to these, with the State Legislatures and the public opinion, the resumption must be left.—To understand the subject fully, we must look a little more into the real cause of the difficulty.

This enormous debt was incurred in prosperous times. The abundant means of the banks from the surplus revenue, and a combination of other causes, induced them to discount freely. This increased the circulation, and, with its increase, its value depreciated, and prices rose proportionably. With this rise, enterprise and speculation seized the whole community, and every one expected to make a fortune at once; and this in turn gave a new impulse to discounts and circulation, till the swelling tide burst its barriers and deluged the land. Then began the opposite process of absorbing the excess. If it had been possible to return it back to the banks, the sources from which it flowed, through its debtors, the speculating, enterprising, business portion of the community, the mischief would have been, in a great measure, avoided. But circulation had flowed off into other reservoirs; those of the moneyed men and bankers, who hoard when prices are high, and buy when they are low. The portion thus drawn off and held in deposite, either in banks or the chests of individuals, was as effectually lost, as far as the debtors of the banks were concerned, as if it had been burnt. The means of payment were thus diminished; prices fell in proportion, and the pressure increased as they fell. Though the amount in circulation be greatly reduced, yet the banks are afraid to discount, lest, on resumption, the hoarded mass of deposites held by individuals or other banks, should be let loose, and, in addition to what might be put into circulation should discounts be made, would cause another inundation to be followed by another suspension. How is this difficulty to be safely surmounted, but by unlocking the hoarded means? And how is this to be done, without deciding the currency question?—This is the first and necessary step. That done, all will be able to calculate, and determine what to do. The period of inaction and uncertainty would cease, and that of business revive. Funds that are now locked up, would be brought again into operation, and the channels of circulation be replenished in the only mode that can be done with safety. Thus thinking, I am now and have been from the first in favor of an early decision, and averse to all coercion, or holding out temptation to resume; leaving the disease to the gradual and safe operation of time, with as little tampering as possible. In the mean time, I hold it to be unwise to cease discounting, and to adopt an indiscriminate system of curtailment. Its effects are ruinous to the business of the country, and calculated to retard, rather than to accelerate a resumption. The true system, I would say, would be to discount with business paper as freely as usual, and curtail gradually on permanent debts. The former would revive business, and would increase the debts to the banks less than it would increase the ability of the community to pay them.

Having now shown how this league, or combination of banks is to be formed, and revived, with the difficulties in the way, it remains to determine what will be the true character and nature of the combination when formed. It will consist of State banks, retaining their original powers, that of discounting and all, without being in the slightest degree impaired. To these the substitute proposes to add important additions: to receive their notes as gold and silver in the public dues; and to give them the use of the public deposites, and to organize and blend the whole into one as the fiscal agent of the Government, to be placed under the immediate supervision and control of the Secretary of the Treasury. Now what does all this amount to? Shall I name the word—be not startled: A BANK—a Government bank the most extensive, powerful and dangerous, that ever existed. This substitute would be the act of incorporation; and the privileges it confers, so much additional banking capital, increasing immensely its powers, and giving it an unlimited control over the business and exchanges of the country.

The Senator from Virginia (Mr. Rives) was right in supposing that this new trial of the experiment would be made under very different circumstances from the first, and would have a different termination. That, too, like this, was a bank—a Government bank, as distinguished from the late bank, to which it was set up as a rival, and was at the time constantly so designated in debate. But the circumstances now are indeed different—very different, and so would be the result of the experiment. This bank would not be the same rickety concern as the former. That ended in anarchy, and this would in despotism. I will explain.

The former failed not so much in consequence of the adverse circumstances of the times or any essential defect in the system, as from the want of a head—a common sensorium—to think, to will, and decide, for the whole, which was indispensably necessary to ensure concert and give unity of design and execution. A head will not be wanting now. Mr. Biddle's bank will supply the defect. His would be not only one of the resuming banks, as I have shown, but would also be one of the twenty-five to be selected. If there should be the temerity to omit it, the present project would share the fate of its predecessor. Mr. Biddle's bank, at the head of those excluded, would be an overmatch for the selected, in skill, capital and power; and the whole would inevitably be overthrown; but if selected, the position of his bank in the league would be certain. Its vast capital, its extensive connexions, its superior authority, and his skill, abilities and influence, would place it at the head, to think and act for the whole. The others would be as dependent on his, as the branches of the late bank were on the mother institution. The whole would form one entire machine, impelled by a single impulse, and making a perfect contrast with its predecessor in the unity and energy of its operations.

Nor would its fate be less dissimilar. Anarchy was inscribed on the first from the beginning. Its deficiency in the great and essential element, a *common concert,* was radical, and could not be remedied. Its union with the Government could not supply it, nor avert its destiny. But very different would be the case of the present. Add its intimate union with the Government, for which the substitute provides, to its sources of power, and it would become irresistible. The two, Government and bank, would unite and constitute a single power; but which would gain the ascendency—whether the Government would become the bank, or the bank the Government, is neither certain or material; for which ever it might be, it would form a despotic moneyocracy, (if I may be permitted to unite an English and a Greek word,) altogether irresistible.

Is it not a little surprising that the Senator from Virginia, (Mr. Rives) whose watchful jealousy could detect, as he supposed, the embryo of a *Government Bank* in the bill, should overlook this regular incorporation of one by his own substitute? Out of the slender materials of Treasury warrants and drafts to pay public creditors, or transfer funds from place to place, as the public service might require, and four principal receivers to keep the public money, he has conjured up, with the aid of a vivid imagination, a future Government Bank, which he told us with the utmost confidence, would rise like a cloud, at first as big as a hand, but which would soon darken all the horizon. Now, it is not a little unfortunate for his confident predictions, that these seminal principles from which the bank is to spring, have all existed from the commencement of our Government in full force, except the four receivers, without showing the least tendency to produce the result he anticipates. Not only ours, but every civilized government has the power to draw Treasury warrants and transfer drafts; nor has the power in a single instance terminated in a bank. Nor can the fact, that the money is to be kept by receivers, contribute in the least to produce one. The public funds in their hands will be as much beyond the control of the Executive, as it was in the vaults of the banks. But, to shorten discussion, I would ask, how can there be a bank without the power to discount or to use the deposites? and out of which of the provisions of the bill could the Treasury, by any possibility, obtain either, under the severe penalties of the bill, which prohibits the touching of the public money, except on warrants or drafts, drawn by those having authority, in due form, and for the public service?

But the danger which an excited imagination anticipates hereafter from the bill would exist in sober reality under the substitute. There it would require neither fancy or conjecture to create one. It would exist, with all its faculties and endowments complete; discount, deposites and all; with which, immense means, guided by a central and directing head, and blended and united with the Government, so as to form one great mass of power. What a contrast with the bill! How simple and harmless the one, with its four principal receivers, twice as many clerks, and five inspectors, compared with this complex and mighty engine of power! And yet there are many, both intelligent and patriotic, who oppose the bill and support the substitute, on the ground that the former would give more patronage and power than the latter! How strange and wonderful the diversity of the human mind!

So far from being true, the very fact of the separation of the Government from the banks provided for in the bill, would, of itself, be the most decisive blow that could be given against Government patronage and the union of the two the most decisive in its favor. When their notes are received in the public dues as cash, and the public money deposited in their vaults, the banks become the *allies* of the Government on all questions connected with its fiscal action. The higher its taxes and duties, the greater its revenue and expenditure; and the larger surplus, the more their circulation and business, and of course, the greater their profit; and hence, on all questions of taxations and disbursements, and the accumulations funds in the Treasury, their interest would throw them on the side of the Government, and against the people.

All this is reversed, when separated. The higher the taxation and disbursements, and the larger the surplus the less would be their profit; and their interest in that case would throw them with the people, and against the Government. The reason is obvious. Specie is the basis of banking operations; and the greater amount they can command, the greater will be their business and profits; but when the Government is separated from them, and collects and pays away its dues in specie instead of their notes, it is clear that the higher the taxes and disbursements, and the greater the surplus in the Treasury, the more specie will be drawn from the use of the banks, and the less will be left as the basis of their operations, and consequently, the less their profit. Every dollar withdrawn from them would diminish their business four-fold at least; and hence a regard to their own interest would inevitably place them on the side to which I have assigned them.

The effects on the politics of the country would be great and salutary. The weight of the banks would be taken from the side of the *tax consumers,* where it has been from the commencement of the Government, and placed on the side of the *tax payers.* This great division of the community necessarily grows out of the fiscal action of the Government. Take taxation and disbursement together, and it will always be found that one portion of the community pays into the Treasury, in the shape of taxes, more than it receives back in that of disbursements, and that another receives back more than it pays. The former are the tax payers, and the latter the consumers; making the great, essential, and controlling division in all civilized communities. If, with us, the Government has been thrown on the side of the consumers, as it has, it must be attributed to its alliance with the banks, whose influence has been, in consequence, at all times, steadily and powerfully on that side. It is to this mischievous and unholy alliance that may be traced almost all the disasters that have befallen us, and the great political degeneracy of the country. Hence the protective system; hence its associated and monstrous system of disbursements; hence the collection of more money from the people than the Government could require; hence the vast and corrupting surpluses; hence Legislative and Executive usurpations; and, finally, hence the prostration of the currency and the disasters which give rise to our present deliberations. Revive this fatal connection, adopt this substitute, and all this train of evils will again follow, with redoubled disasters and corruption.—Refuse the connection, adopt this bill, and all will [illegible] revenue, and at what [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] to be [illegible] the patronage of the Government would be great and decisive. Burke has wisely said that the "revenue of the State is the State." Violence and coercion are no longer the instruments of Government in civilized communities. Their reign is past. Every thing is now done by money. It is not only the sinews of war, but of politics; over which, in the form of patronage, it exercises almost unlimited control. Just as the revenue increases or diminishes, almost in the same proportion is patronage increased or diminished.

But admit, for a moment, that neither the separation nor the connection would have any sensible effect to increase or diminish the revenue, and that it would be of the same amount, whether the bill or substitute should be adopted; yet even on that supposition, the patronage of the latter would be a hundred fold greater than the former. In estimating the amount of patronage of any measure, three particulars must be taken into the calculation: the number of persons who may be affected by it; their influence in the community, and the extent of the control exercised over them. It will be found on comparison, that the substitute combines all these elements in a far greater degree than the bill, as I shall now proceed to show. I begin with the number.

The bill provides, as has been stated, for four principal receivers, eight or ten clerks, and a suitable number of agents to act as inspectors, making in the whole, say 25 individuals. These would constitute the only additional officers to keep and disburse the public money. The substitute, in addition to the officers now in service, provides for the selection of twenty-five banks, to be taken from the most powerful and influential, and which would have, on an average, at the least one hundred officers and stockholders each, making in the aggregate, 2,500 persons, who would be directly interested in the banks, and, of course, under the influence of the Government.

As to the relative influence of the officers and the selected banks over the community, every impartial man must acknowledge that the preponderance would be greater on the side of the latter. Admitting the respectability of the receivers and the other officers provided for in the bill, and the officers and stockholders of the banks to be individually the same, still the means of control at the disposition of the former would be as nothing compared to that of the latter. Their means would be limited to their salary, which would be too small to be felt in the community. Very different would be the case with the other officers and stockholders of the banks. They, of all persons, are by far the most influential in the community. A greater number depend on them for accommodation and favor, and the success of their business and prospects in life, than any other class in society; and this would be especially true of the banks connected with the Government.

It only remains now to compare the extent of the control that may be exercised by the Government over the two, in order to complete the comparison; and here again the preponderance will be found to be strikingly on the same side. The whole amount of expenditure under the bill would not exceed $30,000 or $40,000 annually at the very farthest: and this constitutes the whole amount of control which the Government can exercise.—There would be no perquisites, no contracts, jobs, or incidental gains. The offices and salaries would be all. To that extent, those who may hold them would be dependant on the Government, and thus far they may be controlled. How stands the account on the other side? What value shall be put on the public deposites in the banks? What on the receivability of their notes, as cash, by the Government? What on their connection with the Government, as their fiscal agent, which would give so great a control over the exchanges and business of the country? How many millions shall these be estimated at, and how insignificant must the paltry sum of $30,000 or $40,000 appear to these countless millions held under the provisions of the substitute at the pleasure of the Government.

Having now finished the comparison as to the relative patronage of the two measures, I shall next compare them as fiscal agents of the Government; and here let me say, at the outset, that the discussion has corrected an error which I once entertained. I had supposed that the hazard of keeping the public money under the custody of officers of the Government would be greater than in bank. The Senators from N. Hampshire and Connecticut, (Messrs. Hubbard and Niles) have proved from the *record*, that the hazard is on the other side; and that we have lost more by the banks than by the collecting and disbursing officers combined. What can be done to increase the security by judicious selections of officers, and proper organization, is strongly illustrated by the fact stated by the chairman (Mr. Wright) in his opening speech, that in the War Department there has been no loss for fifteen years—from '21 to '36—on an expenditure certainly not less than one hundred millions of dollars. I take some pride in this result of an organization which I originated and established when Secretary of War, against the most formidable opposition.

As to the relative expense of the two agencies, that of the bill, as small as it is, if we are to judge by *appearances*, is the *greatest*; but if by *facts*, the substitute would be much the most so, provided we charge it with all the advantages which the banks would derive from their connection with the Government, as ought in fairness to be done, as the whole ultimately comes out of the pockets of the people.

In a single particular the banks have the advantage as fiscal agents. They would be the more convenient. To this they are entitled, and I wish to withhold from them no credit, which they may justly claim.

The Senator from Virginia (Mr. Rives) appeared to have great apprehension, that the collection of the public dues in specie might lead to hoarding. He may dismiss his fears on that head. It is not the genius of modern and civilized Governments to hoard; and if it were, the banks will take care that there shall be no extraordinary accumulation of cash in the Treasury. Pass the bill, and I under-write that we shall never again have to complain of a surplus. It would rarely, if ever, in peace and settled times, exceed three or four millions at the outside. Nor is his apprehension that hoarding of specie would lead to war, less groundless. The danger is in another quarter. War is the harvest of banks, when they are connected with Government. The vast *increase* of revenue and expenditures, and the enormous public loans, which necessarily enure mainly to their advantage, swell their profits in war to the utmost limits.—But separate them from Government, and war would be then to them a state of famine, for reasons which must be apparent after what has been said, which would throw their weight on the *side* of peace and against war, just as certainly, as I have shown, that the separation would throw it on the side of tax-payers, and against the tax-consumers.

I come now to the comparison of the effects of the two measures on the currency of the country. In this respect the Senator from Virginia (Mr. Rives) seemed to think that his substitute would have a great superiority over the bill; but his reasons were to me wholly unsatisfactory. If we are to judge from experience it ought to be pronounce[illegible] [illegible] it has [illegible] been in operation but twice (once for but a few years) since the commencement of the Government, and it may be supposed that the only two periods of sound currency occurred during those periods. But, without relying on these [illegible] [illegible], we have [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the most [illegible], that there are great and radical defects in our bank circulation, which no remedy heretofore applied has been able to remove. It originates in the excess of paper, compared to specie, and the only effective cure is to increase the latter, and reduce the former; and this the substitute itself implicitly acknowledges, by proposing a remedy that would prove wholly inoperative. It proposes, that after a certain period mentioned, none of the banks to be selected should issue notes under ten dollars. The effects would clearly be, not a diminution of the circulation of small notes, but a new division of the banking business, in which the issue of large notes would fall to the lot of the selected banks and the small to the others, without restricting, in the least, the aggregate amount of paper circulation.

But what the substitute would fail to do, the bill would effectually remedy. None doubt but the separation from the banks would greatly increase the proportion of specie to paper; but the Senator from Virginia (Mr. Rives) apprehends, that its operation would be too powerful; so much so, in fact, as to destroy the banks. His argument is, that specie would be always at a premium, and that it would be impossible for the banks to do business, so long as that was the case. His fears are groundless. What he dreads would be but a temporary evil. The very fact that specie would bear a premium would have the double effect to diminish paper circulation, and increase the importation of specie, till an equilibrium between the two would be restored, when they would be at par. At what point this would be effected, is a little uncertain; but the fear is, that with our decreasing revenue, instead of the specie being increased to excess, it would not be increased sufficiently to give the desired stability to the currency.

In this connection, the Senator urged an objection against the bill, which I regard as wholly groundless. He said, that the payment of the dues of the Government in specie, would create a double demand; a domestic, as well as a foreign; the effects of which would be to increase greatly its fluctuations; and so deeply was he impressed with the idea, that he drew a vivid picture of its alternate flow from the coast to the interior, and from North to South, and back again. All this is the work of imagination. The effect would be directly the reverse. The more numerous the demands, the less the fluctuation; so much so, that the greatest stability would be where it exclusively performed the function of circulation, and where each individual must keep a portion to meet his daily demands. This is so obvious, that I shall not undertake to illustrate it.

But the superiority of the bill over the substitute would not be limited only to a more favorable proportion between specie and paper. It would have another important advantage that cannot be well over estimated: it would make a practical distinction between currency and circulation, between the currency of the country and private and local circulation, under which head bank paper would be comprehended. The effects would be, to render a general explosion of the circulation almost impossible. Whatever derangements might occur, would be local, and confined to some one particular commercial sphere; and even within its limits, there would be a sound currency to fall back on, not partaking of the shock, and which would greatly diminish the intensity and duration of the distress. In the mean time, the general business and finances of the country would proceed, almost without feeling the derangement.

With a few remarks on the comparative effects of the two measures on the industry and business of the country, I shall conclude their comparison. What has been said on their relative effects on the currency, goes far to decide the question of their relative effects on business and industry.

I hold a sound and stable currency to be among the greatest encouragements to industry and business generally; and an unsound and fluctuating one, now expanding and now contracting, so that no honest man can tell what to do, as among the greatest discouragements. The dollar and the eagle are the measure of value, as the yard and the bushel are of quantity; and what would we think of the incorporation of companies to regulate the latter—to expand or contract, or shorten or lengthen them at pleasure, with the privilege to sell by the contracted or shortened, and buy by the expanded or lengthened? Is it not seen that it would place the whole industry and business of the country under the control of such companies? But it would not more certainly effect it, than a similar control possessed by the money institutions of the country, over the measure of value. But I go further, and assert confidently, that the *excess of paper currency, as well as its unsteadiness*, is unfavorable to the industry and business of the country. It raises the price of every thing, and consequently increases the price of production and consumption; and is, in the end, hostile to every branch of industry.

I hold that specie and paper have each their proper sphere; the latter for large and distant transactions, and the former for all others; and that the nearer our circulation approaches gold and silver, consistently with convenience, the better for the industry and the business of the country. The more specie the better, till that point is reached. When attained, it would combine in the greatest possible degree, soundness, and facility, and would be favorable to the productive classes universally; I mean men of business, planters, merchants, and manufacturers, as well as operatives. It would be particularly favorable to the South. Our great staples are cash articles every where; and it was well remarked by the Senator from Mississippi, (Mr. Walker,) at the extra session, that we sold at cash prices, and bought at paper prices; that is, sold low and bought high. The manufacturing, commercial, and navigating interests would also feel its beneficial effects. It would cheapen productions and be to manufacturers in lieu of a protective tariff. Its effects would be to enable them to meet foreign competition, not by raising prices by high duties, but by enabling them to sell as cheap or cheaper than the foreigner, which would harmonize every interest, and place our manufactures on the most solid basis. It is the only mode by which the foreign market can ever be commanded; and commanded it would be, with a sound and *moderately* expanded currency. Our ingenuity, invention, and industry are equal to any people; and all our manufactures want is a sound currency and even chance, to meet competition with success any where, at home or abroad. But with a bloated and fluctuating paper circulation, this will be impossible. Among its many drawbacks, it levies an enormous tax on the community.

I have already stated, that the community is estimated to have been indebted to the banks $475,000,000 at the suspension of specie payments. The interest on this sum, estimated at six per cent. (it ought to be higher,) would give an annual income to those institutions of upwards of thirty millions; and this is the sum yearly paid by the community for bank accommodations, to the excess of which we owe our bloated and unstable circulation. Never was a circulation so worthless furnished at so dear a rate. How much of this vast income may be considered as interest on real capital, it is difficult to estimate; but it would, I suppose, be ample to set down [illegible] millions to that head, which would leave a [illegible] [illegible] millions annually, to the banks derived from their privileges over and above a fair compensation for the capital invested, which probably [illegible] pay, and which must ultimately fall on the industry and business of the country. But the enormous expansion of the system is not surprising, so great is the stimulus applied to its growth. Ingenious men of other ages, devoted themselves in vain to discover the art of converting the baser metals into gold and silver; but we have conferred on a portion of the community, an art still higher—of converting paper, to all intents and purposes, into the precious metals; and ought we to be surprised, that an article so cheap to the manufacturers, and so dear to the rest of the community, should be so greatly over supplied, and without any reference to the interest or to the wants of the community?

If we are to believe the Senator from Virginia, and others on the same side, we owe about all our improvements and prosperity to the banking system; and if it should fail, the age of barbarism would again return. I had supposed that the source of our prosperity were our free institutions; the wide spread and fertile region we occupy, and the hereditary intelligence and energy of the stock from which we are descended; but it seems that all these go for nothing, and that the banks are every thing. I make no war on them. All I insist on is, that the Government shall separate from them, which I believe to be indispensable, for the reasons I have assigned, both now and formerly. But I cannot concur in attributing to them our improvements and prosperity. That they contributed to give a strong impulse to industry and enterprise in the early stages of their operation, I doubt not. Nothing is more stimulating than an expanding and depreciating currency. It creates a delusive appearance of prosperity, which puts every thing in motion. Every one feels as if he was growing richer, as prices rise, and that he has it in his power, by foresight and exertion, to make his fortune. But it is the nature of stimulus, moral as well as physical, to excite at first, and to depress afterwards. The draft which at first causes unnatural excitement and energy is sure to terminate in corresponding depression and weakness: nor is it less certain that the stimulus of a currency, expanding beyond its proper limits, follow the same law. We have had the exhilaration, and the depression has succeeded.—We have had the pleasure of getting drunk, and now experience the pain of becoming sober. The good is gone and the evil has succeeded; and on a fair calculation, the latter will be found to be greater than the former. Whatever impulse the banking system was calculated to give to our improvement and prosperity, has already been given; and the reverse effects will hereafter follow, unless the system should undergo great and radical changes; the first step towards which, would be the adoption of the measure proposed by this bill.

I have, Mr. President, finished what I intended to say. I have long anticipated the present crisis, but did not expect its arrival in my time.—When I saw its approach, I resolved to do my duty, be the consequences to me what they might; and I offer my thanks to the Author of my being, that he has given me the resolution and opportunity to discharge what I honestly believe to be the duty on this great subject.

How the question will be decided, is acknowledged to be doubtful, so nearly are the two Houses supposed to be divided; but whatever may be its fate now, I have the most perfect confidence in its *final* triumph. The public attention is roused.—The subject will be thoroughly investigated, and I have no fears but the side I support, will prove to be the side of truth, justice, liberty, civilization, and moral and intellectual excellence.

Honesty and Discretion.—A singular act of honesty occurred in New York on Friday last. A merchant in Broadway having a note of several hundred dollars to pay at one of our banks, prepared the amount, and placed with it the bank notice, and giving it to one of his clerks directed him to proceed to the bank and take up the note. The clerk, while on his way, accidently lost the parcel from his pocket, which fact he did not discover till he arrived at the Bank. Meanwhile a gentleman passing down Broadway, discovered the parcel lying on the pavement, in the vicinity of St. Paul's Church, and unrolling it, and having read the notice *proceeded immediately to the bank, paying the note*, and causing it to be stamped by the teller. The gentleman afterwards called upon the merchant and made him acquainted with the circumstances, who was less gratified at the singular discretion of the finder in paying the note, as it being past two o'clock little delay would have caused it to be protested, there not being sufficient time to send other funds to the bank for its payment.—[*Star.*

A REMINISCENCE.

The Journals of the old Congress of the United States furnish an instance of the manner in which *Duelling* cases used to be settled.

It appears that one Mr. Gunning Bedford, felt himself aggrieved at something said in debate by Mr. Sergeant, the father, we believe, of the present Mr. John Sergeant, of Philadelphia. On the 12th June, 1777. Mr. Sergeant laid before Congress a challenge which he had received from Mr. Bedford. On the 13th, a resolution was passed directing Mr. Bedford to be summoned before Congress "to answer for his conduct."

On the 14th Mr. Bedford appeared and was permitted to speak in his own justification. The House then immediately passed a resolution that Mr. B. "is expected to ask pardon of the house and of the member." Mr. B. was again called in, and the resolution being read to him, "he asked pardon of the house and of the member," and thereupon, was dismissed, and the matter ended. This was in the good old days of the good old fathers of the republic. Such a case now would require a month to settle, and produce, perhaps, three or four duels.—*Alexandria Gazette.*

An Observation on American Society.—The sons of the poor die rich—while the sons of the rich die poor—what an encouragement to toil through life in acquiring wealth to ruin our children. Better do good with our money as we go long. Educate our sons—secure their virtue by habits of industry and study, and let them take care of themselves.—FRANKLIN.

We [illegible] [illegible] Calhoun and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] shall shortly give [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] of Clay, and Calhoun and Van Buren; we shall dwell on phrenological principles, the peculiarities and dissimilarities which characterise them. Some venerate Calhoun as much as we do the Sun, the great luminary in the Solar System, and like the great orb of day, Calhoun is "the burning and shining light" of the South. He reminds us of the Boa-Constrictor serpent, his mighty *intellect* swallows up all the rest. Calhoun may be compared to a thunder-cloud, Van Buren, to lightning, and Clay to the rainbow. The thunder-cloud is grand, terrific and sublime, but ☞ ruin and *devastation* follow in its path. The lightning is bright, sudden, intriguing, penetrates every where, and is only attracted by ☞ *Gold and Silver*. The rainbow, when thunder and lightning has shrouded the fair face of heaven in *gloom* and mourning, and spent their fury in desolation and dismay, o'er creation, ☞ shines forth the messenger of *hope, peace, happiness* and *better times*, to a wicked world of corrupt politicians, honest farmers, ignorant editors and lovely women.—*Elizabeth City Phœnix.*

The Washington Duel.—In the correspondence of the Pennsylvania, Inq. we find the following account of the highly commendable conduct of Mrs. Graves, in her endeavors to prevent the fatal duel—

The lady of the Hon. Mr. Graves, was not aware that her husband was about to be engaged in a duel till late in the morning. Every thing had been kept from the knowledge of the females connected with the parties.

By some accident, I know not how, it was Mrs. Graves ascertained the painful fact, that her husband had gone to the field. Notwithstanding the day was severely cold and the lady was in feeble health the moment the intelligence of the duel was made known to her, she proceeded to the proper authorities, and procured a bench warrant for the arrest of all parties engaged in the affair. She then proceeded to the Marshall of the District, procured a carriage, and accompanied that officer to seek out the field of battle.

The better to execute their designs, and avoid all interruption, the duelists had led the public astray as to the place selected, and Mrs. Graves, after having examined several places, usually resorted to by those who indulge in the trial by battle, without success returned to the city in despair. Before she reached her lodgings, the deed had been done.

Her conduct is worthy of all commendation and applause. The spirit and deep moral sense which this lady evinced, should entitle her to the admiration of every advocate of humanity and justice. Had she been successful in her holy efforts to repress and subdue the hurricane of passion, which led her husband to the margin of an untimely grave, the affair might have been amicably adjusted and poor Cilley might have escaped the fate that attended him. And whilst the unfortunate Mrs. Cilley and her orphan children are left to bewail the loss of a father and husband, it may be a mournful satisfaction to them to know, that the wife of the man at whose hands he fell, struggled, though ineffectually, to prevent the death of their common protector.

Manufactures in North Carolina.—We had the satisfaction a few days since of personally inspecting the extensive Cotton Factory situated at the Falls of Tar river in this county, being perhaps the oldest in the State. It is now under the control of the Messrs. Battle, who, with a laudable enterprize and perseverance have brought it to a state of perfection rarely equalled. They run 1056 spindles, consuming 350 lbs. of Cotton per day, and giving employment to about 50 operatives. Their castings, mouldings, and turnings, are all executed under their inspection, and we learn that their machinery has been entirely renewed within a few years. The Factory is now in successful operation, and fully able to compete with those at the North, both as regards the quality and price of Yarns; affording ample compensation to those employed, and at the same time yielding a handsome profit on the capital invested. We learn that the enterprising proprietors contemplate extending their operations, the water power facilities being unbounded and the line of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road passing within three-fourths of a mile of the Factory. —*Turboro' Free Press.*

ANOTHER INSTANCE OF LONGEVITY.

Another Revolutionary Soldier gone.—Died on the 24th January last, in Gwinnett county, Georgia, Mr. JOSEPH GOUGE, in the One Hundred and Ninth year of his age. Mr. Gouge was born in the State of Virginia. From Virginia he moved to North Carolina, and married his first wife at the age of 28 years. He was a Revolutionary Soldier; served in the Scotch campaign, and served three months under the command of N. Wilks. From North Carolina he removed to the State of South Carolina, Abbeville district, in the year 1785, when the writer first became acquainted with him. In the year 1827 he moved to Georgia, which proved to be his last move.

A fire broke out in a large Pork establishment in Cincinnati on the 7th inst. which destroyed pork, lard, bacon, &c. of the estimated value of 10,000 dollars, besides several buildings and other property.

[illegible] preservation [illegible] resistance, referred to the practice in this country under the late administration, and, [illegible] the interference had been pronounced legitimate and honorable, and that he had followed the example of the President of the U. States, who dismissed from office all the functionaries who did not use their exertions to promote the return of government candidates. "The American functionaries (he said) formed an army, regularly drilled and disciplined, obeying the orders of their chief."—The Monarchists of Europe citing the example of a Republican Chief Magistrate to justify an attack upon the freedom of opinion, and to sanction them in the proscription of officers who refuse to be "drilled and disciplined," [illegible] corps of political Janissaries! And yet we boast of our democratic freedom of opinion! —*Lynchburg Virginian.*

Another Challenge.—In the Journal of Commerce of Saturday, we find the following plain intimation of a challenge. We regret that amidst such an excitement as now prevails, that any paper should have been found to convey such an intimation. We copy the challenge without comment.

"We have it on what we deem good authority, that Mr. Duncan stands ready to give Col. Webb a certificate of gentility any day. He makes no secret of it that he considers Mr. Webb a gentleman. Mr. Duncan, withal, is the most suitable man in the world to give such a certificate; for he used the character of the Spy and his conductors much more freely than did Mr. Cilley."

The Royal Exchange in London was totally destroyed by fire, on the night of the 10th of January. This extensive commercial building was the most magnificent in Europe. The operations of the engines were retarded by the cold. The building was insured for £65,000 but cannot be replaced for less than £150,000.

The winter palace of the Emperor Nicholas, of Russia, at St. Petersburg, was destroyed by fire on the night of the [illegible] December.

The Italian Opera House, in Paris, was also destroyed by fire on the morning of the 15th of January. The acting manager of the Opera House, and five firemen were killed.

A shot at the Monster.—An individual supposed to be insane, deliberately walked up to the door of the Bank of the United States, on Saturday night, applied a pistol to the key hole, fired into it and exclaimed with great exultation to the passers by—"There! you will have no more of the monster!" or words to a similar effect. Some of the police officers soon got wind of the affair, and in the course of a few moments this modern Don Quixotte was properly disposed of.

We learn from Gen. Hernandez who passed through here on Tuesday last on his way to Washington, and who came direct from Florida, that the operations against the Seminoles must soon close for the season, but that there is no prospect of the war's ending with the present campaign, unless, of which however, the hope is slight, the distractions among themselves may induce a voluntary submission. No hostile movements had recently taken place.—*Wilmington Advertiser.*

Absence of mind.—A most unfortunate instance recently happened in our city. A poor gentleman went to the cupboard for a dram. In a state of mental alienation, he swallowed the contents of a bottle which contained oil used for turning light hair black. He instantly commenced changing color and has since become a most perfect negro. The deep grief of his beautiful and devoted wife is absolutely heart rending. —*Cincinnati News.*

A Great Crow Hunt.—About 5000 crows were killed by a company of 16 men in one day at a crow hunt, in the neighborhood of Newton, Ky. A Captain Coon, who presented 386 scalps, is now sixty eight years of age. A Kentucky paper says, "he has belonged to the military defence of this country, from the time of Harmar's campaign down to the taking of Brock's army at the battle of the Thames. He has probably killed more Indians than any man living."

Indian Anecdote.—A son of the Emerald Isle, travelling in the Cherokee country, met a native: "Good mornin," said the traveller.

"*O see-u*," replied the Indian (meaning good morning.)

"You see me," replied the Irishman, "by James, I see you too."

"*Skena unake*," (meaning mean White man) said the Indian, somewhat offended at the rough language of his fellow traveller.

"*Skin my neck*," cried the Irishman in a burst of passion. "By the height of the hill of Houth, I'll skin your neck first," and he forthwith began to pummel the unfortunate native most unmercifully.

"*Nah-wa*," (meaning quit) yelled the Indian.

"Yes," said the Irishman, "I'll knock you till your heart's contented with the batting I'll give ye."

[illegible]
...Supreme Court of the United States
...on the 12th inst. given [illegible]
the [illegible] case, in which the Post-
General, and Messrs. Stockton &
...were parties. It will be recollected
the latter gentlemen preferred claims
large amount against the U. States,
were submitted for examination and
...d to the Solicitor of the Treasury. The
...tor made his report, and the Circuit
...of the District of Columbia directed
Postmaster General to pay the same.
...Officer peremptorily refused. The
...issued a writ of Mandamus, ordering
...to pay the amount awarded. The
...master General still resisted the com-
...ds of the Court on the ground that he
...responsible to the President of the U.
...States alone for the discharge of the
...imposed upon him by law. At this
...the case was carried up to the Su-
...Court, and that tribunal have just
...ded all the points raised in favor of
...kton and Stokes. The Court say, "it
...be an alarming doctrine to maintain
...in the performance of such duties as
...enjoined by law upon any public offi-
...the President has any right to inter-
...To recognise its validity, would be
...g in the President a dispensing pow-
...hich has no warrant in any part of the
...itution. It would be to impute to
...in effect, a power to control the legis-
...of Congress."
...Court however was not unanimous,
...Taney, Barbour, and Catron, dis-
...g.
...announcing the decision, the Intelli-
...r well remarks:—"This Opinion con-
...and fixes our respect for the character
...Supreme Court, and our reverence
...he principle of Judicial independence,
...timately blended, in our mind, with
...of judicial integrity and consistency.
...ll stand as a beacon to mark to dema-
...in office for all future time, the
...at which their presumption and ty-
...disposition will be rebuked and ef-
...ively stayed."

—

...singular expedient has been hit upon
...ilmington, to overcome the inconve-
...which was so generally felt for the
...of small change in the ordinary retail
...of the town. Bank bills are divided
...halves, thus furnishing the fractional
...of a dollar with ease. For instance,
...half of a $5 bill goes for $2 50, half of
...for $1 50, and so on. The banks re-
...them as other money. We take it
...he originator of this scheme is a son
..."unrivalled yankee nation."

—

...chigan.—Some interesting facts, as
...progress of agriculture in the new
...of Michigan, are given in a late num
...the Detroit Free Press. It appears
...account of the wheat and other small
...produced in the state during the past
...was taken by authority along with the
...of the population just completed. We
...from this that there were grown in
...the last year, of wheat, in round num-
...150,000 bushels; of corn, 1,000,000
...; and of Oats 1,400,000 bushels.
...population is stated at 178,398 souls.

—

...Boston Atlas says the story that
...eph Cilley has gone to Washington
...mand satisfaction for the fall of his
...r is false. He is now in New Hamp-
...actively engaged in efforts to defeat
...Hill. He is the Whig candidate for
...r in one of the districts and has a fair
...ct of being elected.

—

...rgia.—A Common school system has
...dopted by the Legislature, by which
...000, heretofore set apart as a Poor
...and Academic fund, together with
...ird part of the surplus revenue, is con-
...d a fund to be devoted to the support
...mon Schools.

—

...New York American says—"It is
...that the despatches brought by Lord
...to Mr. Fox are important, and may
...y bring about his recall, as the only
...tive, in the event of a non compliance
...ertain requests of the British Govern-
...We may expect a message from Mr.
...uren on the subject."

—

...ity of laughter.—A hearty laugh is
...ally an act of wisdom; it shakes the
...out of a man's brains, and the hy-
...rie from the ribs, far more effectual-
...n either champagne or blue pills.

—

...y, the artist, now in England, is to
...likeness of Queen Victoria, for the
...orge's Society in New York. The
...at once consented to sit for her like-

—

...gion in the west.—The Chicago Dem-
...says:
...ur back settlements every man's house
...eeting house. If a minister puts up
...ouse on Saturday night, and makes
...ofession known at nine o'clock the
...orning he has an audience that for
...r and deportment would do honor to
...astern towns.

—

...Boston girls eat persimmons to draw
...mouths up small. The Philadelphia
...pply an onion to their eyes before
...to a party, to make their *bright* orbs

Charlotte:

Friday, March 30, 1838.

☞ *The Branch Mint.*—We have the pleasure of announcing this week, that our Mint has commenced coining—there is no mistake now, for we have both seen and handled the yellow boys. The appearance of the coin is very neat, and much resembles the coin issued in 1834, with the exception of a letter C under the head to distinguish the coin of the different branches. We hope all grumblers will be satisfied now, and indeed, we are not surprised at the long delay in getting *ready* to coin, owing to the remoteness of our situation from Philadelphia and the difficulty of getting every article necessary to be used in assaying, melting, refining and coining. Such being the impediments to contend with there is great reason, we think, to rejoice that it has commenced *so soon*.

We understand that the Mint has in its vaults a large quantity of bullion, and this is daily increased by depositors, from various mines in this State and South Carolina. By the arrangement of certificates redeemed in Philadelphia, for gold deposited here, the mercantile and mining interests have been greatly benefitted, and the circulation of the coin which we have seen, will, no doubt, tend to benefit the condition of every class of society; and the benefits will be greatly enhanced should the Government authorize the coining of silver change, as we saw intimated in the Globe some time since. The supply of silver will not be difficult, as almost invariably the gold bullion here, contains silver in the amalgam, and we learn that a mine has been recently discovered in this county, yielding nearly pure silver. The establishment of the Mint, the low price of cotton, and of labor will, we think, give an additional impetus to the mines, which, although now not extensively worked, in the opinion of eminent Geologists who have examined them, are inexhaustible.

◆

☞ *The Sub Treasury Bill.*—We learn from Washington that after Mr. Benton and Mr. Southard had delivered their sentiments, for and against the bill, the question was on the 21st inst. put on Mr. Rives's substitute for the bill, and was lost by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Bayard, Clay, of Kentucky, Clayton, Crittenden, Davis, Knight, McKean, Merrick, Nicholas, Prentiss, Preston, Rives, Robbins, Ruggles, Smith, of Indiana, Southard, Spence, Swift, Tallmadge, Tipton, Webster, White—22.

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay, of Alabama, Cuthbert, Fulton, Grundy, Hubbard, King, Linn, Lumpkin, Lyon, Morris, Mouton, Niles, Norvell, Pierce, Roane, Robinson, Sevier, Smith, of Connecticut, Strange, Trotter, Walker, Wall, Williams, Wright, Young—30.

◆

☞ The last Raleigh Standard says, 'The returns from the town elections in N. York [and N. Hampshire,] show the onward course of the Democratic party, and give certain presage of the triumph of principle at the next great contest." Now, to rebut this assertion of the Standard, we give the following extract from the New York correspondent of the National Intelligencer. If this statement is to be credited, it shows at least in one of these States, that the course of the Democratic party is any thing but onward:

"The election race in New Hampshire is neck-and-neck, Isaac Hill, however, being half a hair ahead. The Whig success so far in that State is amazing, and it proclaims another popular rebuke to Mr. Van Buren and his friends. There are in New Hampshire 231 towns. We have heard from 162. Of the 69 towns to be heard from, 33 are in Coos county, hitherto a decided Van Buren county, but with a small vote, and having a considerable interest in lumber, which is not an interest now friendly to the Administration. The vote now stands in 162 towns—

Wilson.	Hill.	In 1832, Clay.	Jackson.
21,643	21,877	13,965	19,911

Hill runs ahead thus far but 234!

The probability is, as I wrote you before, that Isaac Hill is re-elected by the "skin of his teeth," but the Whigs as yet claim the House, with very sound reasons for their claim, and the Senate they have as yet a fair chance for.

The town elections in this State, (N. York) continue to be decidedly favorable to the Whigs, "the Democratic Reactions" being what the Whigs called *reactions* in old times, when our reactions turned out the wrong way."

Since the above was in type we learn that Isaac Hill is re-elected by about 1500 majority, but that the Whigs claim 115 out of 226 members of the House, with 5 Senators sure out of 12, the election of one being doubtful, whom, if the Whigs carry, the Senate will be a *tie*. Granite States don't change fronts of a sudden, but this is a very violent wheel.

◆

☞ *From Florida.*—Gen. Jesup has written a letter to Mr. Secretary Poinsett, recommending that the Florida War be abandoned and that the Seminoles be permitted to remain in that territory—which he says is uninhabitable by the white man, and would be useless if the Seminoles were expelled from it. The Secretary has written a letter in reply overruling the suggestion of Gen. Jesup as against the settled policy of the government.

A letter from Col. Gadsden shows that the war is spreading from Eastern to Middle Florida. "Almost alone," he says, "with a few scattered hamlets around, (Col. Murat and myself,) we witness ourselves insulted; our neighbors driven from their settlements; their houses in some instances burnt and families murdered; with no other ability, as private citizens, than to stand to our arms and [illegible] The war, (he adds,) has assumed a most [illegible] character, but the hope, and [illegible] to be [illegible] taken, by all who have the management of it. An other year's wandering and Middle Florida becomes what Eastern Florida is."

◆

☞ *Death of Gen. Scott.*—A report has been put in circulation, on the authority of a letter from Rochester, N. Y., of the 4th of March, that Gen. Scott had been accidentally killed by one of his own men. The Baltimore American of the 10th inst., says this report was confirmed by passengers from Washington by the Rail Road, who stated that official intelligence of his death had been received on the 9th at the War Department. We believe this report altogether unfounded. We have an article before us from the Cleaveland Herald, of March 7, which states that Gen. Scott was in that place up the 6th, which is some days after his reported death. Our Washington papers are silent on the subject. We hope it may prove unfounded, for we agree with the American that the life of this gallant officer is worth more to the U. States, than the lives of all the traitorous outlaws whom he was sent to control.

Since the above was in type, we learn that Gen. Scott had reached Albany and was on his way to New York.

◆

☞ It appears from our exchange papers that the Duel at Washington was made free use of in New Hampshire, to secure the re-election of Editor-Navy-Agent-Governor Hill. The Patriot, said to be owned Mr. Hill, has published, according to the Boston Atlas, scores of stupendous falsehoods in reference to this affair. The following are specimens:

"There is no doubt," says the Patriot, "that the ruffian *James Watson Webb* was sent for to *New York, by the advice of Clay and others*, for the *purpose* of intimidating and brow-beating CILLEY into a denial of the fact that Webb had been bought up by the B—nk of the United States. Webb leaves New York in company with other Bank worthies of that city, Charles King the editor of the American, Philip Hone and others. The whole party, including Clay, Graves, Webb, &c. dine with Daniel Webster, at his invitation.—HERE THE PLOT IS LAID:

"The Patriot goes on to exclaim; "Arouse, freemen! The blood of Cilley calls for vengeance at your hands! The time may come, and *that ere long*, when you will be called upon to oppose rifle with rifle, and steel with steel," &c.

The following is another gem from Hill's account of the duel:

"It is stated in the papers that the infamous Wise prompted Graves in this manner: He had observed the course of the ball at each successive shot. "You shoot too high—shoot lower, and you will bring down the d——d Yankee"—said Wise. Graves did shoot lower, and killed his victim."

◆

☞ We saw it stated somewhere, that the Editor of the Emancipator, an Abolitionist paper printed in New York, had expressed the intension of sending his paper to a number of Southern Editors until they should exchange with *him*. It appears from the following letter to the Editor of the Emancipator, that the Newbern Spectator is one of the select number for trying this experiment; and our readers will learn with what success that dastard has met with in that quarter. We think, in addition to a coat of tar and feathers, which the Editor of the Spectator promises him, that this worthy should be indulged with a ride, to the tune of "a racoon settin' on a rail!" This perhaps would bring him to his senses.

To the Editor of the Emancipator:

Sir,—After repeated refusals on our part to hold any intercourse with you and your fanatical compeers, or to receive the organ of insurrection and disunion which you are hired to manage, we had persuaded ourself that even you, Sir, devoid as we believe you to be of the feelings which actuate honorable or virtuous men, would have desisted, from mere hopelessness of success, to force your anarchical and profoundly hypocritical publication on our notice. Last Friday's mail convinced us that our opinion was too favorable to your judgment, by bringing us another number of the Emancipator. This number contains the modest request that we—together with ninety-nine other southern Editors—will 'exchange' with you, will reciprocate the courtesies usual among gentlemen of the Press! We know not, sir, which to admire most, your insolence or your stupidity. To one or the other your pertinacity is unquestionably owing.

Would you, sir, open your doors to the midnight robber and assassin, or aid the incendiary in collecting combustible materials to burn your house and its inmates? When you can answer these interrogatories honestly in the affirmative, send us another number of the Emancipator, but not till then.

If we be insulted by the receipt of your paper after you shall have seen this, we pledge ourself that you shall be requitted with a suit of tar and feathers, if fifty dollars will purchase it, and we can find a negro willing to *dress* you.

◆

☞ We learn from an article in the last Greensborough Patriot, that it is reported there that the Postmaster General intends to reduce the Mail facilities between Greensborough and Raleigh. The Editors of the Patriot express a determination to declare war against Mr. Kendall, should he inflict this injury upon that community. Mr. Kendall had better look out.

◆

☞ *Another Member of Congress dead.*—The Hon. Timothy J. Carter, a representative from the State of Maine, died at his lodgings in Washington City, on the 15th inst.

◆

☞ *Mississippi.*—Gov. McNutt has issued his proclamation, ordering a new election of Members of Congress, to take place on the 23d and 24th of April.

◆

☞ It is rumored, (says the Raleigh Star,) that the Van Buren party intends running Gov. Branch in opposition to Gov. Dudley. Gov. Branch once belonged to that party and left it in disgust—he will not be again entangled with it.

◆

☞ In the Lincoln (Maine) Congressional district, Mr. Edward Robinson (Whig) has been put up to fill the vacancy occasioned by Mr. Cilley's death. The election is to be in April.

[illegible] in the Senate [illegible] his speech in favor of the Sub-Treasury bill.

◆

☞ *Imprisonment for Debt.*—A person, who says he was confined for sixteen years in the Jail of New York City, for debt, makes the following statement in illustration of this barbarous system:

"It is a horrid place—and many a time, when through the grates of my prison window, I have watched the rays of the setting sun as they gilded some neighboring spire, I have wondered that any man could find it in his heart to put a fellow being in Jail for debt. I have at last given up the hopes of Liberty—blessed Liberty! I can hardly write the word without dropping a tear at the recollection of the joyous days of Liberty which are gone forever. I am sad when I think how they have fled away like a dream, and that neither I nor my creditors can ever recall them. When I entered the walls of this terrible Jail, in which, amid the rattling of chains, I am writing this little story of my life, I was young, in good health, blest with a wife whom I adored, and as fine a boy as ever smiled in the face of a father. The boy is dead—and my wife is no more. She was indeed, a most excellent woman, but she was wounded to the soul by the horrors of our situation. Her spirit was broken down, and she with the infant that caused her sickness, died in Jail, shortly after my imprisonment."

Thanks to a humane and intelligent Legislature, (says the Raleigh Register,) no *honest* man can be imprisoned in this State. It is those only who have property, and are unwilling to appropriate it for the payment of their liabilities, that can be incarcerated in North Carolina.

◆

☞ We learn from the Raleigh Star, that the Whig cause is gaining ground in Onslow and Warren counties. So mote it be.

◆

☞ The last news from Liverpool has had an unfavorable effect on the New York Cotton market.

◆

☞ We learn, says the Raleigh Register, that Mr. Waddell, the accomplished Speaker of the Senate at its last Session, is again before the people as a candidate for the Senate in Orange County; whilst, in the Commons, a Ticket is presented, for the success of which every Whig in the State will most earnestly pray, viz: William A. Graham, Willie P. Mangum, N. J. King and S. Holt.

—

☞ George M. Keim has been elected a Representative to Congress in the district of Pennsylvania recently represented by Mr. H. A. Muhlenberg, and appeared and took his seat on the 17th inst.—*ib.*

☞ The State of Pennsylvania has disbursed for the construction of Canals and Rail-roads, twenty-two million two hundred and twenty-nine thousand dollars. In the last year these works brought a nett revenue of near five per cent. on the cost.—*Pittsburg Visiter.*

Indian Disturbances.—We entertain serious fears that much difficulty is about to be experienced, in carrying into execution the Treaty with the Cherokee Indians, which provides for their removal beyond the Mississippi. We have a considerable body of them, it is known in the South-western part of North Carolina, and so alarming are the indications of hostility among them, that the General Government has made a requisition upon the Executive of the State, for a force of Volunteer Infantry. The Adjutant General has, accordingly, by direction of Gov. Dudley, issued Orders to the proper Commanding Officers, to call out their respective Regiments, with a view to the immediate organization, if practicable, of one or more Volunteer Companies, in each.—*Raleigh Register.*

Most awful dispensation of Providence.—While the Superior Court was in Session in this place on Wednesday last, and in the despatch of business, Mr. Richard Barber, one of the Jurors, was visited with a stroke of apoplexy, which terminated his life in a few minutes. He was observed to faint away in the box and was immediately taken to a convenient room, when medical aid from three eminent physicians was immediately administered, but to no avail—the vital spark had departed. Mr. Barber was one of our most worthy citizens. For a number of years he has been a most exemplary member of the Episcopal Church, and at the time of his melancholy death, a layman in Christ's Church in this County. He has left a widow and three children.

As soon as Mr. Barber was attacked, the *Court* adjourned, and after his Honor, the Judge, had again taken his seat, it being officially announced that Mr. Barber, was no more, the following order was directed to be made on the Records:

"Richard Barber one of the original venire summoned to this *Court* while in the trial of a suit, having been taken suddenly ill in the presence of the *Court* and having almost instantly died: it also being represented from the Bar that the deceased Juror was a most worthy man:—On account of the solemnity of this occasion and out of respect to the memory of the deceased,

On motion the *Court*, with the consent of the Bar, determined to dispense with the further transaction of business for this day and ordered that this entry be made on the minutes of this *Court*.

Court then adjourned till to-morrow 10 o'clock.

DIED

In this County, on the 22d inst. ADOLPHUS, only son of David G. Gibony, aged 5 months and 9 days.

NOTICE.

THE Charlotte Fire Company are ordered to meet at the Engine House, on Saturday, the 7th of April next, at 3 o'clock, P. M., on purpose to work the Engine.

By order of
ISAAC SPENCER, *Captain.*
March 28, 1838. 192

Wanted.

A SUPPLY of young CATTLE, for which the cash will be paid, if delivered at Tho. Goodlake's house, four miles from Charlotte, on the Beatties Ford road.

THO. W. GOODLAKE.
March 27, 1838. 193

We are authorised to announce Capt. J. D[illegible], as a candidate for the office of High Sheriff of this county, at the ensuing August election.

March 7, 1838. 89tf

We are authorized to announce Wm. S. Norment, as a candidate for the office of High Sheriff of this county, at the ensuing August election.

March 1, 1838. 89tf

We are authorized to announce James Tagert, as a candidate for the office of High Sheriff of this county at the August election.

March 6, 1838. 88tf

☞ We are authorized to announce John M. Potts, as a Candidate for the Office of High Sheriff of this county, at the ensuing August election.

Feb. 23, 1838. 87tf

Patent Steam FEATHER RENOVATOR.

THE subscribers having purchased the right of using the above Machine, respectfully inform the citizens of Charlotte and the surrounding country, that they have one in successful operation, in Mr. Brown's Carriage shop, where they are prepared to dress all Feathers from the oldest and poorest to the best and newest, provided they are either

Geese or Duck Feathers.

All persons wishing to avail themselves of the benefits of pure and soft Beds would do well to call and make engagements, as the subscribers wish to leave this place in two or three weeks

For particulars see hand bills.

JAS & S. W. WESTBROOKS.
March 21, 1838.

N. B. We intend to visit different parts of the county to afford all an opportunity of testing its utility.

NOTICE.

HAVING purchased from J. R. Neely his House and Lots in Charlotte, the same is now for rent or lease, for one or more years, if applied for immediately. The stand is so well known that further particulars is deemed unnecessary in an article of this kind. I will only say that it is one of the best for a Tavern in Charlotte.

GEORGE CROSS.
March, 27th 1838. 91tf

WOOD.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the *Citizens of Charlotte*, that they expect to haul wood to Charlotte all Summer, and will furnish at all times if possible.—They will also keep on hands **Lumber**—which they will sell low for *Cash*. They also inform persons that wish to build Log Houses—that they can accommodate them with timber. They will also furnish Boards, &c.

B. P. & W. BOYD.
March, 28th 1838. 194

N. B. *Cash will be expected when called for.*

Dr. Wm. P. Jennings

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has located himself at the late residence of Tho. H. Robinson, in *Cabarrus* county, two miles south west of Poplar Tent Church, and two miles north east of Mill Grove, and tenders his services in the Practice of Medicine. He is determined that his charges shall be moderate. He may always be found at his residence except when professionally engaged.

March 23, 1838. 91tf

☞ Come on Gardeners!

JUST received a fresh supply of **Garden Seeds.**

WILLIAMS & BOYD.
March 28th, 1838. 91tf

Great Sale of GOLD MINES and valuable Property.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Court of Equity of Mecklenburg county, made with the view of determining several conflicting interests, I shall sell on the 30th day of May. (and continue the sale from day to day until all is sold) at the St. Catharine Mills, near Charlotte, N. C., at public sale, the entire estate and interest of the Mecklenburg Gold Mining Company, held under the charter of said company, besides their lease-hold estate in the Capps Mine. The said sale will embrace their interest and leases in St. Catharine's Mills and Charlotte Mine, together with their right and shares and leases of various other mining properties in the county of Mecklenburg, including several Engines and other Machinery, and mining supplies. The sale will also include Mules, Oxen, &c. Terms will be more explicitly stated at the time of sale; but for the greater portion of the purchase money, a credit of one year is allowed, by order of the Court, the purchaser giving security.

ALFRED M. BURTON, *Trustee.*
March 27, 1838. 199

⁂ The Raleigh Register and National Intelligencer will please insert the above.

Five Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 23d inst., a bound free woman by the name of *SALLY*, about five feet 8 or 10 inches high, 19 years old, dark complected, and had on *when she left either a homespun or dark calico frock. I expect she has gone to Cabarrus county. I forewarn all persons from harboring or keeping her, as I intend to put the law in force against all those offending. Whoever will deliver the said girl to me, shall have the above reward and my thanks.*

JOHN ROUCHE.
March 29, 1838. 193

POETRY.

From the Hartford Christian [illegible].

MRS. SIGOURNEY'S [illegible] TO THE ORPHAN'S CRY.

Our readers may [illegible] that we published on the [illegible] of this month, [illegible] "The Orphan's Cry," with a [illegible] remark or two of our own attached, among which was a suggestion that the circumstances would afford [illegible] theme for Mrs. Sigourney's [illegible] muse.

The suggestion was not lost. We have just received the following [illegible] which we publish with unfeigned pleasure. We know not which most to admire, the [illegible] and [illegible] of the poetry or the kindest [illegible] of the distinguished author to follow out even the humblest indication that points towards a work of humanity.

THE CHILD IN SEARCH OF HER FATHER.

They say I was but four years old,
 When Father went away,
Yet I have never seen his face,
 Since that sad, parting day.
He went, were brighter flowerets grow,
 Beneath Virginia skies;
Dear Teacher show me on your map,
 Where that far country lies.

I begg'd him "Father do not go,
 For since my mother died
I love no one so well as you."
 And clinging to his side,
The tears came gushing down my cheeks
 Until my eyes were dim;
Some, were in sorrow for the dead,
 And some in love for him.

He knelt, and pray'd to God above
 "My little daughter spare,
And till we both shall meet again,
 Oh keep her in thy care."
He does not come!—I watch for him,
 At evening's twilight grey,
Till every shadow wears his shape,
 Along the grassy way.

I muse, and listen all alone,
 When stormy winds are high,
And think I hear his tender tone,
 And call but no reply;
And so I've done these four long years,
 Within a lonely home,
Yet every dream of hope is vain—
 Why don't my father come?—

Father,—dear father, are you sick
 Upon a stranger shore?
Grandmother says it must be so,—
 O write to us once more,
And let your little daughter come,
 To smooth your restless bed,
And hold the cordial to your lips,
 And press your aching head.

Alas!—I fear me he is dead,—
 Who will my trouble share?
Or tell me where his form is laid,
 And let me travel there?
By Mother's tomb I loved to sit
 Where the green branches wave,
Good people!—help an orphan child
 To find her Father's grave.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Gentleman's Magazine.

THE PHYSICIANS FEE.

BY CHARLES P. ILSLEY, PORTLAND, MAINE.

CHAPTER III.

Truly is it more blessed to give than to receive, when the object of our charity is known to be deserving. Young Herbert felt it to be so on his return home. He knew that his patient was poor, for every thing he saw spoke of extreme poverty;—the humble dwelling—the scant furniture—the incoherent expressions of the sick woman; and if these were not enough, the purse with its few bits of copper and silver: and he knew she was worthy. The neatness and order of the room—the demeanor of the daughter—every thing around and about them convinced him that the gift was well bestowed. What argument he found for this conclusion in the brilliant charms of Ellen—and they never shone so conspicuously as in her assiduous attention to her poor mother—is not for us to say. Suffice it, that when young Herbert laid his head on his pillow, he felt more satisfied with his evening's performance than if he had recieved a good fat fee from a purse-proud patient.

But how shall we describe the emotions of Ellen on learning the contents of the pretended recipe? It would be difficult to paint them in all their variations. How deep was her intense delight at the unexpected treasure—coming in this her sorest need; and then came other feelings. Should she accept this gift—from an entire stranger, too? Would it be proper? But had she a right to *reject* it? Was it not intended for her mother as well as herself? These and a thousand similar questions she put to herself, without, however, being able to solve them to her satisfaction. Never before did she so much desire her mother's counsel and advice. But when she thought over the situation in which she was placed, with no possibility of earning any thing by her own hands so long as her parent continued sick: when she thought of the extra expenses that must necessarily be incurred to provide articles for a sick room; and when she remembered too, that she had not funds enough of her own to procure more than a week's provisions, small as were here wants—she decided at once to accept the gift.

We shall not attempt to analyze poor Ellen's feelings, as she sat that night by her mother's bedside, watching her uneasy slumbers. She thought—as it was natural that she should—much of her benefactor, but not in the light of a benefactor solely. There was an under-current of feeling, as she dwelt upon his personal appearance—his fine manly form—his expressive countenance, and his sympathetic tones, which she did not attempt to fathom. She suffered the stream to flow on in its seductive brightness, without questioning its source or destination. Thus she passed a sleepless, but not a wearisome night.

In the morning her mother's symptoms appeared much more favorable. Though wandering at times she did not exhibit those distressing tokens which so alarmed Ellen the [illegible]. It was [illegible] [illegible] that she [illegible] awaited the [illegible] visit of the physician. She listened with a throbbing heart to every approaching footstep—fearing, yet desiring, his presence. How should she acknowledge his donation—how express her gratitude? Should she be silent respecting it, or should she represent to him the true state of the case, and inform him that she should consider this gift as a loan, until she should be able to repay it? This last thought struck her the most favorably, and she resolved to be governed by it. She had scarcely arrived at this conclusion, when a chaise rattled up to the door. Presently footsteps were heard on the stairs. She started, and the blood flushed her cheeks as some one rapped on the door. She opened it, and the young physician entered. He, too, was slightly embarrassed. Hastily paying his respects, he approached the bed, and inquired after his patient.

"My mother rested exceedingly well last night," said Ellen, "and appears much better this morning—do you not think so, sir?"

"Why—yes—here is a surprising change!" said Herbert, as he felt Mrs. Lemand's pulse. "I could not desire a more favorable case. But she requires great care and attention. Have you no friend, Miss Lemand, to assist you in the arduous duties of the sick chamber."

"I once had not, Mr. Herbert; for the poor—those who most need the blessing of friendship—are generally deprived of it. When we were in prosperity, we reckoned friends; but when adversity came upon us, friendship took her departure."

"It is a bitter lesson we all must sooner or later learn," said Herbert, "I was early taught it. When I most desired friends, I found them not; but when I needed not their aid, then they crowded around me. You said you *once* had no friend; have you been so fortunate as to secure one, Miss Lemand?"

Ellen felt her cheeks glow at this question. She hesitated a moment before replying; then, with a throbbing heart, and a slightly trembling voice, she said—"He who remembers the widow in her affliction—who *feels it is more blessed to give than to receive*—has proved himself a friend, indeed!" and she fixed her gaze earnestly on the young physician.

He started at this delicate acknowledgment, and, taking Ellen's hand, with some warmth replied, "Miss Lemand, I will not pretend to misunderstand you. I thank God who has given me the power, as well as the will, to do an act of kindness. But the trifle I left last evening must not be alluded to. We must be better friends—become better acquainted. You were not always as you now appear—you have seen better days. Am I too bold in thus seeking your confidence?

Charles Herbert was a man of generous impulses. He walked through the world with a warmer heart, and had a more exalted opinion of human nature than most men. He was enthusiastic in his attachments. When once the fountain of feeling was stirred, it generally overflowed. Left in early life an orphan he had struggled on unaided—buffeting the waves with a strong arm and determined heart. He entered on the study of medicine with barely a change of raiment—a poor student thirsting after knowledge. He overcame difficulties under which others would have sunk. He bore up against trials which would have crushed a less determined man. The elements of greatness were implanted in his nature, and all the array of adverse circumstances could not subdue them. His career was upward and onward, as will be the course of all those who have fixed an eye on the goal, resolved to win it. He was now, at an early age, in the enjoyment of the confidence of a numerous and wealthy class, reaping the harvest of his early sufferings. He ranked high as a physician and every day was adding new strength to his claims. Such was Charles Herbert; and with this brief exposition of his character, the reader will not be surprised at his address to Ellen, and the sudden proffer of his friendship. With such a cast of mind, the barriers of restraint are soon broken down, Ellen shrunk with an instinctive delicacy from entering at once into a narration of her past history, she could not reject his friendly overture.

To be continued.

As Dr. Franklin was once trudging thro' the streets of London, with spectacles on nose, he accidentally jostled a Porter, who was staggering along under an immense load, and who, in consequence, measured his length, upon the pavement, burden and all. "D—n your specks!" shouted the fellow, as he scrambled up with his luggage. "So much for wearing specks in the street," said a friend to the doctor, who was walking with him. "Yes," replied the philosopher coolly wiping the article in question, "but had it not been for my specks, he would have *d—d your eyes.*

The fate of the Drunkard.—A brute in human shape, went home drunk in Philadelphia on Saturday night, abused his wife and turned her out of doors, and then went into the second story with a candle to bed. Sometime afterwards the house was found to be on fire, and on being entered by the firemen, the man was found burned to a cinder. He had probably neglected to put out the candle, or had fallen with it upon the floor, by which means the fire was communicated.

The Curse of a [illegible].—[illegible] in private circles, of a [illegible] which is something as follows. Some years ago, the ground on which the Bowery Theatre stood was purchased for a Methodist Church. Before the bargain was legally adjusted, a committee waited upon the owner, who demanded for what purpose the ground was to be used, on being informed, he declared that they should not have it for such a purpose. They threatened to take measures which would compel him to adhere to his agreement. He declared that he should regard no expense, but that it should not be used as a place of worship. The soul of the zealous Methodist kindled with righteous indignation, and one of them exclaimed, "*The curse of God rest upon any building short of a church which shall ever be erected on that spot!*" Three times already has desolation marked it.—*N. Y. Evangelist.*

☞ *Money Wanted.*

THE Subscribers earnestly request all persons who are indebted to them, either by Note or Account, to call and settle the same by *Cash*—if not in full as much as they can—*every little being of consequence.* This call is made through necessity to enable us to lay in a Spring supply of Goods. Those having old accounts and cannot settle them by *Cash*, are requested to call and close the same by Note.

We still have quite a good assortment of

Dry Goods, &c.

on hands, which we are anxious to sell, and would sell low for Cash. Those wishing to get bargains are requested to call.

A. & W. ALEXANDER.

March 9, 1838. 89tf

$20 REWARD.

LOST on the 6th inst. on the Statesville road, between Col. M. W. Alexander's plantation and the Davidson College, a large calfskin *Pocket Book*, containing between 3 and 4 hundred dollars in South Carolina money, and a number of Notes and papers. The following comprise a part: one note on Joseph White for $150, of Sumpter Dis., S. C.; one note on Col. Thomas Wilder for $175; one note on Dr. Henry De Busk for $85; one note on John Ballard for $187 37½; one note on John D. Bowen for $59, besides a number of other notes, accounts and receipts. The notes are of no account to any one but myself as payment has been stopped on them. Any person delivering the said Pocket Book to me in Statesville, or leaving it at the Printing Office at Charlotte, shall receive the above reward and the thanks of the owner.

GREENBERRY H. SUMMERS.

March, 8th 1838. 89tf

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to me for 1837, are requested to come forward and settle by Cash or Note. The Cash would be much preferred, as it is the only thing that will pay our debts.

I continue to keep a fine assortment of

GOODS,

and will sell as low as is consistent with my own interest.

WM. F. ALEXANDER.

Feb 3, 1838. 84tf

NOTICE.

BACON! BACON!!

In the Town of Charlotte.

THE subscriber has Baconed **450** head of fine Tennessee Hogs, which he offers for sale at the Morrison Smoke House, on reasonable terms. The planters of Mecklenburg county and the adjoining country, wishing to buy **BACON**, will do well to call and examine for themselves. Any one wishing to purchase will find the Subscriber at Col. Alexander's tavern.

H. L. HALE.

Jan. 27, 1838. 83tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to Thomas Charles are hereby notified that his Notes and Accounts are in my hands for collection, by virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to me on the 29th instant. All those indebted are requested to call on me immediately and close their accounts.

M. W. ALEXANDER, *Trustee.*

Jan. 31, 1838. 83tf

Valuable Negro

FOR SALE.

IN pursuance of an order made by the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions at January Session, 1838, I will expose to public sale for Cash, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in April next, a likely negro boy by the name of **GEORGE** who has been confined in the Jail of this County since the 9th December, 1836.

J. McCONNAUGHEY, *Sheriff.*

Jan. 22, 1838. 84

NOTICE.

HAVING become Agent for A. J. M. Brevard, Esq., I now have and will continue to keep constantly on hand, a large and general assortment of **IRON**, at his usual prices, for CASH, either by the wholesale or retail. Orders from a distance, giving a description of the iron wanted, will be promptly attended to.

LEROY SPRINGS.

Jan. 17, 1838. 81tf

JOB PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office.

Warrantee Deeds for sale at this Office.

[illegible]

TO [illegible] just say to the public and those who have so liberally patronized us since we came among you, that we are very much obliged to you. But you will bring us under still greater obligations by coming in and closing your accounts with CASH.

We have still on hand a superior

Stock of Goods,

which we will sell low, on time to punctual dealers, and still lower to such as pay cash.

TAYLOR & CHAFFIN.

Charlotte, Jan. 16, 1838. 81tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Springs & Dinkins, are respectfully requested to pay off their Notes, or suit will be instituted on the same, as the concern must now be closed.

LEROY SPRINGS,
Surviving Partner of
SPRINGS & DINKINS.

Jan. 2, 1838. 79-tf

NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to me for their last year's accounts, are respectfully requested to come forward and close them either by Cash or Note. I would take this opportunity of tendering my sincere thanks to the good people of Mecklenburg and the adjoining Counties, for their liberal patronage the past year.

LEROY SPRINGS.

Jan. 2, 1838. 79-tf

NEW FIRM.

ALEXANDER & JAMISON

TENDER their services as Tailors to the public. No exertion shall be wanting on their part to give general satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage.

All work done in their establishment warranted to *fit well*, and made in the most durable manner.

A fair trial is all they wish to secure public confidence.

THOS. S. ALEXANDER.
JAS. JAMISON.

Charlotte, January, 1838. 91

N. B. Corn, Flour, Pork, Butter, &c. taken in payment for work. A. & J.

To the Public!

THE Subscriber still continues to carry on the *PAINTING BUSINESS* in all its branches, viz:

Plain and Ornamental House Painting,
Sign and Flag do.

All orders executed with neatness and despatch. H. D. W. ALEXANDER.

Charlotte, Jan. 1, 1838. 88tf

NEW FIRM!

THE subscribers respectfully inform the Public, that they have entered into Business together, for the purpose of carrying on the

Watch & Jewellry Business.

We invite the attention of the public to our present Stock of Goods, which we will sell low for *Cash*. All kinds of work done at the Shortest Notice.

TROTTER & ALEXANDER.

Nov. 23, 1837. 73tf

Thos. Trotter returns his thanks to the Public for their support and respectfully invites their custom to the above firm. He would here remind those indebted to him by Note or Book account that it is desirable that the same should be settled by Cash without delay, as he cannot give longer indulgence.

WILLIAM W. GRAY'S

INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

For Ulcers, Tumours, &c.,

Can now be obtained of the Patentee, at the Office of the Raleigh Register.

Single Pot, 1dollar—One dozen, 9 dollars.

WILLIAM W. GRAY.

Raleigh, October 4th, 1836. 15tf

ANOTHER GREAT CURE!

Raleigh, September 21, 1836.

I am now 58 years of age—when in my 17th year, I received a wound on my left leg, which became ulcerated, and continued so until the first of March last. It would occasionally heal up and then break out again; but most of the time, it was in a very painful condition, the sore having extended to a large size, and become very deep. I tried many remedies to make a cure, without success, until I applied *Gray's Invaluable Ointment*, two pots of which have effectually cured my leg, and reduced it to its natural size. The cure would have been made much sooner, had I strictly attended to the directions for the use of the Ointment; but this I failed to do, while I took much exercise, and very imprudently used tight bandage. My leg has been well for more than six months, during which time, I have walked much, yet it remains firm and free from all soreness or inflammation. After having been afflicted for a period of forty-one years, I now enjoy the benefit of a sound leg again.

LEWIS HOLLOMAN.

WARRANTEE DEEDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

T[illegible] [illegible] have [illegible] [illegible] offers his services to the citizens [illegible] and the community generally [illegible] procured good materials, he [illegible] call for the good performance of his [illegible] and having a thorough knowledge [illegible] business he flatters himself that he [illegible] be surpassed by any,—and moreover, [illegible] use all means in his power to please and accommodate his customers. He will [illegible] constantly on hand every article in [illegible] of business, as soon as a sufficiency [illegible] made, to supply the present demand. [illegible] subscriber tenders his thanks to the [illegible] munity for the liberal patronage [illegible] received, and prays a continuance of [illegible] same.

All kinds of REPAIRING [illegible] cuted and with despatch.

ORDERS from a distance will be [illegible] fully received and punctually attended [illegible]

He may be found at all times [illegible] 4 doors north east of the Jail, [illegible] formerly occupied by Mr. John [illegible] or at his dwelling, immediately [illegible]

All orders for COFFINS [illegible] neatness and despatch.

J. P. PRITCHA[illegible]

March 2?, 1838. [illegible]

N. B. Turning of all kinds [illegible]

NEW CABINET SHO[illegible]

THE Subscriber respectfully [illegible] citizens of Charlotte and its [illegible] that he has commenced the

Cabinet Making Busi[illegible]

at his house, four doors east of the [illegible] Shop, where he is prepared to make [illegible] ticles in the above line, on the short[illegible] tice. Having employed good work[illegible] will warrant his work to be as well [illegible] low, and as durable, as any ever [illegible] this place. All he wishes is a fair [illegible] ensure a share of the public favor.

The subscriber intending to [illegible] Cash only, request all persons wish[illegible] niture of any description to call and [illegible]

ARCHIBALD [illegible]

Dec. 6, 1836. 52tf

N. B. All articles in the abo[illegible] ness repaired on the shortest notic[illegible]

Wrapping Pap[illegible]

IS kept for Sale at Wm. Carson's [illegible] on reasonable terms.

Oct. 3, 1837. 6tf

The Markets, &c.

FAYETTEVILLE—MARCH [illegible]

Brandy, Peach,	85 a 90	Feathers,
do Apple,	65 a 70	Iron,
Bacon,	9½ a 10	Molasses,
Beeswax,	25	Nails, cut,
Bale Rope,	10 a 12	Sugar, brown,
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Loaf,
Cotton,	[illegible] a 8½	Lump,
do Bagging,	16 a 25	Salt,
Corn,	60 a 75	Wheat, new,
Flaxseed,	$1	Whiskey,
Flour,	$6 a 7½	Wool,

CHERAW—MARCH 2[illegible]

Bacon,	13 a 14	Iron,
Beeswax,	20 a 22	Lard,
Bagging,	18 a 25	Molasses,
Bale Rope,	10 a 12½	Oats,
Coffee,	12½ a 16	Rice,
Cotton, old,	6 a 9	Sugar,
do new,	7½ a 9½	Salt, in sacks,
Corn,	75	do bushel,
Flour, Country,	$6 a 7	Tallow,
Feathers,	40 a 45	Teas,

CAMDEN—MARCH 17.

Bagging, Hemp,	22 a 26	Flour,
do Tow,	19 a 24	Molasses, Cuba,
Bale Rope,	12 a 15	do N O
Bacon,	12½ a 15	Rice,
Butter,	20 a 25	Sugar,
Cotton,	7 a 10	Salt, per sack,
Coffee,	14 a 20	Tallow,
Corn,	75 a 87½	Whiskey,

COLUMBIA—MARCH 1[illegible]

Bagging, Hemp,	18 a 25	Corn,
Bale Rope,	12 a 15	Oats,
Bacon, Round,	12 a 17	Iron, Swedes
Butter, Country,	20 a 30	do English
Cotton,	7 a 10½	Lard, New,
Mackerel,	7½ a 12	Molasses, C[illegible]
Flour, Country,	6½ a 9	do

CHARLESTON—MARC[illegible]

Bacon,	12 a 14	Mackerel,
Bagging, Hemp,	17 a 20	do
do Tow,	14 a 16	do
Bale Rope,	9 a 12	Nails, cut,
Beeswax,	22	Oats,
Cotton, Upland,	8 a 10½	Rice, prime,
Coffee, prime,	10 a 12½	do inferior,
do inferior,	9 a 9½	Salt, in sacks,
Corn,	90	do in bulk,
Flour, Country,		do T. Island,
Iron, Russian,	5½	Sugars,
do Swedes,	5	Loaf and Lump,
Lard,	10 a 12	Teas,
Molasses, Cuba,	30 a 32	Tallow,
do N.O.	35 a 40	Whiskey,

EXCHANGE.

Checks on New York 2½ per cent [illegible] other places at the North, 2½ per cent. [illegible] Bills of Exchange on the North, [illegible] Banks: On New York, 30 days sight, [illegible] do. 1 per cent. discount: 90 do. [illegible] discount; Richmond, 1 per cent. dis. [illegible] Savannah, 2 per cent. dis.; over 60 days, [illegible] On the West, 60 per cent. dis. and [illegible] Georgia Bank Bills, Augusta and [illegible] per cent. dis. Country Banks 2½ a [illegible] Commercial Bank, Columbia, par. Camden Bank, par. Bills Merchants Bank, Cheraw, 1½ per [illegible] North Carolina money, par.